The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,215, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash As.4

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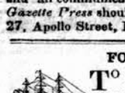
FOR LONDON.



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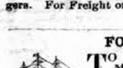

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH MARCH. Carries an experienced Surgeon. The splendid Clipper Ship RED JACKET, 2030 tons register, William Billing, Commander. This Ship, belonging to the White Star line of Australian Packets, is celebrated for her rapid passages. She has excellent accommodation for passengers, and her Cabins are fully furnished with Bedding, Linen, and every requisite.

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Bombay, 4th March 1862.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited will despatch the Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail. For freight, passage, &c. apply to

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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 10th March, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c. as above.

7th March 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company proposes despatching the Steamer FALCONEER, Captain Masson, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 22nd March.
,, ,, the 19th April.
,, ,, the 10th May.

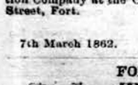
No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.

7th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen in charge, will leave for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 4 P. M.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Fairle*, J. Stephens, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the ship, and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Morayshire*, Captain Mathers, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Mathers will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's side.

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Bombay, 25th Feb. 1862.

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FOR SALE,

JUST LANDED, ex *Anna Dorothea*, and opened in good order, a new, handsome, light and well furnished ALBERT PHAETON, with moveable front boot door and plate glass enclosure, with shafts and pole. Painted rich purple lake, relieved with black and fine lines of Vermillion, highly varnished, lined with fine drab cloth, stuffed with curled hair, with lamps, &c. complete.

Also, a set of well made PLATED CARRIAGE HARNESS. Apply to

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28th Feb. 1862.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of Cranes. Plans, &c. can be seen at the offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Deputy Engineer, South division, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, is removed from Bandora to No. 20, Gilder Street, Grant Road, Byculla.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NATIVE CHRISTIAN WIDOW is desirous of meeting with employment as Governess to Young Children in either an European or a Parsee family, understands Marathi, Portuguese and English. Address E. M. care of the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Conductor A. Knox of the Ordnance Department, Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. William Maidment, and Mr. James Vitters of Bombay. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property of any kind belonging to the above Estate, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to the undersigned, or within three months from this date.

WILLIAM MAIDMENT.
JAMES VITTERS.

Bombay, 6th March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the firm of Durashes carried on by Eduljee Sorabjee, Sorabjee Muncherjee, and Sorabjee Eduljee, under the name and style of Eduljee Sorabjee Durash and Co. from the 7th day of May 1847 has been dissolved on the 30th day of April 1861, and from that day the business of the said firm has been carried on by Sorabjee Eduljee alone on his own account. The undermentioned partner, thereon have no connection whatever with that party from the said date. Persons having any intercourse with the said Sorabjee Eduljee are hereby warned, that the business carried on by him, has no connection with me, and whoever will deal with him in any way, they will do so at their own risk.

SORABJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Bombay, 7th March 1862.

COHEN & CO.

TERMS CASH.—Have on Commission Sale, Spotted Shirtings, Stilton Cheese, Champagne, Vina Tinto, Sherry of Sorts, Ginger Wine, Silver and Gold Watches, Silver Chains, an Invoice of Gold Edged Poccelainware, &c. &c.

Also,

An Excellent Grey Saddle Horse, A Brougham and horse, Self Driving Phaeton.

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Bombay, 5th March 1862.

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AGENTS to collect labourers for the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Works. Apply to the Deputy Engineer, Bandora.

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A QUANTITY OF AMERICAN FLOUR, and a few Barrels of English Suet, both of superior quality. Apply to

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29, Apollo Street.

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COMPRISING—

Raspberry Drops.	Mixed Lozenges.
Mixed Drops.	Colored Almonds.
Mixed Caraways.	Rose Lozenges.
Barley Sugar Scales.	Peppermint Lozenges.

Rs. 1¼ per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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CONTRACT FOR TEAK TIMBER.—The Committee of Directors will receive, up to noon of Saturday, the 31st of May next, Sealed Tenders for the Supply of 500 Tons of Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Timber, suitable for Carriage and Waggon building purposes.

The Conditions of Contract and Form of Tender and any further information that may be required, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and superscribed "Tender for Moulmein Teak."

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Railway Office, Byculla, 1st March 1862.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders, for the supply for one year, of Wax Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Europe Candles, Europe and Country Sealing Wax, Bengal Twine, Ginny Bags, Dammer, and Coconaut Oil, required for use in the Bombay Post Office, will be received on Tuesday, the 1st April 1862, at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees One hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should he fail to furnish the required Security to the extent of Rupees Five hundred for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen at any time, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

E. T. BEAUVAIS,
Post Master.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 1st March, 1862.

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OWING to the immense Preparations making for a Grand and Extraordinary Representation for the Benefit of the Juvenile Clowns PAUL and ENDRE, which will take TOMORROW, SATURDAY, 8th March.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, no Performance. Amongst the several new feats being got up for the occasion:—

For the first time.—A most Wonderful and Extraordinary Performance on the Perche Chair. This Performance is acknowledged to be the most difficult of all Gymnastic Feats and never been accomplished by any other Artists, but Mr. T. McCollum and W. Clifton.

For the first time.—A new scene, a travestisment, entitled "The Drummer Boy," by Young Endre.

For the first time.—A Pantomique Equestrian Scene of Mastrillia the Brigand of Terracinna.

For the first time.—Lofty Pyramids and showers of Summersaults on the American Battant, by Mr. T. McCollum and Company.

For the first time.—The Clown and his Granny in difficulties, by G. Buckley & Co.

For the first time.—The Trainer and his Jockey; or who is he to ride next man.

For the first time.—The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a first rate farce, "The Miller's Frolic."

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes	Rupees 4
Unreserved Seats	,, 3
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Gallery	,, 1

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Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 9 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

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Dickens's—The Pickwick Papers	Rs. 13 4
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Also—Another edition of Dickens's and Lever's Works, as advertised elsewhere. Parties ordering the Works of either of the above authors are requested to specify particularly which of the two editions they require.

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"Among the various forms of historical literature the plan of this work is certainly novel, and it has many advantages. There are few great men who have not had their intimates and their loving friends to whom all their inmost thoughts are laid bare; and the correspondence which has passed in this familiar strain would show the natural thoughts and feelings far better than those public acts that are prepared and arranged beforehand for special objects. . . . From these causes, all of them so celebrated in history, it will be at once seen that the work contains subjects of considerable interest; and the care and talent brought to bear upon the elucidation of facts connected with the lives of these persons cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise."—*Observer.*

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"We said at the beginning of our review, that we regarded this as a most remarkable, valuable, and useful work."—*Dublin Medical Journal.*

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Two Copies only of this Diary were printed in 1577. The only existing copy has lately been found carefully preserved in an old manor house, and being reprinted in exactly its original form, the Diary is now for the first time made public.

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79	,,	3	,,	,, 19½
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157	,,	3	,,	,, 31½
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17½	,,	3	,,	,, 3½
119	,,	4	,,	,, 30
120	,,	4	,,	,, 30
165	,,	3	,,	,, 31
160½	,,	3	,,	,, 30
84	,,	3	,,	,, 15½
24	,,	4	,,	,, 6
60	,,	4	,,	,, 15
59	,,	3	,,	,, 11¼

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Terms—Cash.

This matting will last for ten years at least if properly taken care of.

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SOLID Mahogany square Semi Grand Piano Fortes, 6½ Octaves, Patent Repeater action, Transverse strings, Raised Top, Fret Work, Carved Legs, Metal Pin Block, Double Bars, in every way suited to the Indian climate and country.

A Certificate of Authenticity accompanies each of these superb and in every way desirable Instruments.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Sole Dealers in these Instruments.

STEAM ENGINE & BOILERS COMPLETE.

FOR SALE—a 30-Horse Power Stationary High Pressure Engine, with two Cornish Boilers and all necessary connections.

For full particulars, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

CHERRY CORDIAL.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pinis each at Rs. 15 per Case. For sale by EDWARD BATES & Co,

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED CHAMPAGNE.

	Rs.
Fleur de Sillery—Jacquesson and Fils	30 p. doz. quarts.
Cliquot	35 ,,

CLARET.

St. Estephe—H. Hernozant	16	,,
St. Julien do.	20	,,
Leoville do.	22	,,
Fine Claret Augt. Meller and Co.	16	,,

RHENISH WINES.

	p. dz. pints.
Sparkling Mosalle 1st quality	35 Rs. 18
Do. 2nd do.	30
Sparkling Hock 1st do.	35 ,, 18
Do. 2nd do.	30
Rudesheimer 1857	25
Hochheimer 1857	28

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.

BOTTLED by *F. Friend & Co.* just received, per *Cleadon*, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 6 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen. Also a quantity of country-bottled in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3¼ per dozen.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1862.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality; Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whisky, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.

5 Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.

RUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.

BARTON & GUESTIER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

CHERRY BRANDY.

IN Cases of 2 dozen Pints each, at Rs. 15 per Case. For sale by EDWARD BATES & Co.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black	25
Do. Do. Yellow	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black	28
Do. Pints	15
Claret Blue	20
Do. Looville, Yellow	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	35
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	36
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva	23 Flasks
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. Pints	18

Quantities of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle, and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—		
Black Seal	Amontillado per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze Do.	Good Dinner Wines ,,	,, 24
White do.		
Brown do.	,,	,, 22
Yellow do.	,,	,, 42
MADEIRA, very old		
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts ,,	,, 28
Do. Do.	Pints ,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts ,,	,, 24
Do. Do.	Pints ,,	,, 13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margaux	,,	,, 34
Leoville	,,	,, 28
St. Julien	,,	,, 22
Medoc	,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts ,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints ,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts ,,	,, 36
Do.	do. Pints ,,	,, 19
HOCK—		
Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine... do. per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	,,	,, 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	,,	,, 18
TREACHER & Co. do.	,,	,, 42
CURAGOA	,,	,, 40
MARASCHINO	,,	,, 30
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	
SPIRITS—		
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	
do. ...Julies Robins (30 years old)	,,	,, 50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom...Booth, London	,,	
Do. ...Hollands in cases	,,	
WHISKEY ...Glenlivat, Grabbie	,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country-bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. No. 2, Bell Lane.

TO LET.—UPPER ROOMS of a new Building, in Dean Lane, No. 1, and Four other Houses and Godowns, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Wine, Beer, Brandy, &c. of best qualities, and at moderate prices; and also Second Hand Silver Watches. Orders from Outstations to be accompanied by remittances. Apply to Messrs. N. Sorabjee & Co.

TO LET.

FOR THE NEXT SEASON—"THE BRIARS" on the Mahableshwur Hills, furnished. For particulars, apply to Messrs. *Treacher & Co.*, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.

A SMALL HOUSE in Forbes Street. Two rooms, Cook room and Godown. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers.

Medow Street.

TO LET.

AN AIR

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 7th March 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½.
Madras	30 days' sight	99½. [$100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 213 to 213½ per

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	72 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	30
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	72 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	5 do.	103
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 ex Divd.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	33
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	12 per cent. dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	248.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 p.sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.0	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomd. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	14,000	1,350 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Clarke Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	450 p. sh.	(Pens. nom. Rs. 770 Div.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 140 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	.....	Rs. 115 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	500	.....	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	88½
,, Loan 1842-43	88½
,, Loan 1854-55	88½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	100¾
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	107

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 214 do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 204
Bar Silver	,, 106 03/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 3s.	0d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
,, (Seeds)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s.	0d.
To China	no offers.	
To Clyde	no offers.	

PRICES CURRENT (March 1st, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy. None.
New Broach, ready	213 to 214
Dholleras	Rs. 200
Oomrawtee	,, 195 to 196
Compta	,, 181 to 182
Dharwar Sauginoal	,, 235 to 238
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 193 to 194
Kh andeish	,, 185 to 186
NEW COTTON to Arrive:	
Broach (at April and May)	,, 202 to 203
Dholleras (,, Do.)	,, 188 to 189
Oomrawuttee (March and April)	,, 188 to 189
Vazavole (,, Do.)	,, 172 to 177
Dharwar Sauginoal (,, May)	,, 240 to 250

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1530 to 1535.

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ..... at Rs. 5-11 to 5-12 per cwt
,, Rapeseed, Guzerat ,, 6-8 to 6-10
,, Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ,, 24 to 25
,, ,, ,, 33 to 34

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 15.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	*Old Patna.*	*New Benares.*	*Old Benares.*	*Malwa.*
Feb. 1	$749	...	$730	...	$715
,, 2	...	...	...	...	...
,, 3	749 745	...	727½–30	...	715–720
,, 4	760	...	735½–52½	...	720
,, 5	760	...	750–52½	...	720
,, 6	760	...	750–52½	...	720
,, 7	760	...	750–52½	...	720
,, 8	752½	...	745	...	720–725
,, 9	...	...	...	...	...
,, 10	752	...	745	...	720–725
,, 11	740	747½–50	730	740	730–735
,, 12	740	747½–50	730	740	730–735
,, 13	740	747½–50	700	740	730–735
,, 14	740	759	730	...	730

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1862.

New Patna...740$.
Old Patna...$750.
New Benares....730$.
Malwa....730$—good demand.
Turkey....540$ to 550$.
Cotton, Bombay....12$ to 15$50.
Cotton, Calcutta....10$ to 14$.
Cotton, Madras....no market.
Rice, Bengal....2$25; Others, 1$80 to 2$20.
Camphor....$1.
Saltpetre....9$ to 10$50.
Copper Cash....16$ to 16$50.
Gold Leaf....100 touch, 23$85.
Gold Bar....9$ touch, 22$85.
Specie....5¼ to 5 per cent. premium.
Bar Silver....9¼ to 10 per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 5d.
Private Bills, 4s. 5¼d.
Bills with Documents, 4s. 5¾d.
On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Rs. 216½.
On Calcutta, Rs. 217.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 9¼ per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 23.25 per tael.
Bar Silver, 10¼ per cent. premium.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 13, 1862, by Letters Patent, under and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SIMLA, MUSSOORIE, AND DELHI.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

THE BANKERS' ORDINANCE, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the Services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	2s. 0¾d.
,, 4 months' sight	...	2s. 0¾d.
,, 3 months' sight	...	2s. ...
,, 2 months' sight	...	2s. 1¼d.
,, 1 months' sight	...	2s. 1¼d.
,, on demand	...	2s. 1¼d.
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	2s. 1¼d.
Circular Notes	...	2s. 1¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 20,000 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of Cash Credits bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of Interest for the time being, and subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *A currency in three respects particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the name and address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Houndies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or Order, and letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittances is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, and for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay*," and to make all Orders or Houndies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Sir. R. H. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

Bombay, 9th March 1861. R. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The following are the rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	...	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	...	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 3 do.	...	2s. 0¾d. do.
,, 2 do.	...	2s. 1¼d. do.
,, 1 do.	...	2s. 1¼d. do.
,, on demand	...	2s. 1¼d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland do.	...	2s. 1¼d. do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	...	1s. 11¼d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by a special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties desirous to make all Orders or Houndies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, will bear charge.

The Corporation charge ¼ on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£445,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on a sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 do.
Do.	12 do.	6 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Houndies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on City Bank, London.

All Drafts or Houndies, for varded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 1 per cent. is charged or realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale 1 per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, 1 per cent. commission.

Hours of business' ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 24th January 1861. Manager.

THE ITALIAN ROYAL FAMILY.—The King of Italy has appointed the Commendatore Buoncompagni to be lecturer on constitutional law to the Prince of Piedmont, heir to the throne, and he has also appointed the Count Ugo Balbo Bertone di Sambuy to be lecturer on the history of the Italian Provinces. The Count Ugo Balbo Bertone di Sambuy is a man of great learning and considerable talent. He is now 47 years old, and will be of age on his 18th. He shows great aptitude for all manly and chivalrous exercises, and has lately been made President of the National Rifle Association, an honour he owes no less to his rank than to his remarkable skill with the weapon. His brother Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, now more than 16 years old, is said to be of a livelier disposition and more common talent. The youngest son, Odo, Duke of Montferrat, is rapidly recovering from the infirmities which afflicted his boyhood. He is now 15, has rid himself of his slight deformity and seems, as he is perfectly straight. He generally resides at Genoa, and is being educated for the naval service. His affable manners have made him extremely popular among the Genoese. The only Princess who remains at home still unwedded, Maria Pia, is a fair, stately, graceful young lady of 16.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, Feb. 3.)

Some attention has been directed during the last few days to the renewal of the flow of gold from London—and, what is more important, from the Bank of England—to France. It need not be repeated here that for gold to pass through this country to the Continent is quite in the natural course of things. This is the greatest bullion market and banking-house in the world. To it converge a large number of ocean steam lines, forming the most perfect system of communication ever known. Through our medium a vast number of balances due between distant places are struck and liquidated. For example, it is through England that America pays India for her indigo, and China for her tea and silk. Again, the treasures of our rich colony, Australia, are distilled through the mother country before they are spread over the surface of the earth, to fertilise it and to stimulate both production and consumption. The same is the case in no small degree with the golden produce of California. Occasionally, when the general balance of trade is in favour of England and the exchanges ascend to a high level, we retain the whole of the gold imported. This state of things produces a rapid accumulation of gold in the Bank, and an easy money market. Money should be abundant under such circumstances it is very easy to understand, since for every million of gold that passes into the "Issue Department" of the Bank of England, a million of Bank notes are created, forming an absolute addition to the amount of the circulating medium. It was only a few weeks back that nearly half a million of gold arrived from Australia in a single bottom. Two or three days saw it consigned to the hands of the Bank of England, our great bullion depot, which takes custody of the gold, and issues warrants against it. This half million of notes or gold-warrants immediately entered into competition with the rest of the money in existence seeking employment, and tending to cheapen the rates of interest. When gold leaves the Bank, as it is doing now, a precisely contrary effect is produced. On Thursday last, for instance, 130,000*l.* in gold was taken from that establishment for despatch to the Continent, and on Saturday a further sum of 110,000*l.* As a matter of course we have in some form the full equivalent of this mass of treasure, it matters not whether in French goods, in public securities, in grain, cotton, silk, or any other of the numerous articles from all parts of the world, the settlement for which is embraced in the astonishingly wide scope of the exchanges. But what is most interesting to remark at the moment is, that as this treasure left London there was an extinction of currency to precisely the same amount. There are now 240,000*l.* less of Bank of England notes in existence than before the operation was effected. Less money being in existence, it is natural that the remainder should command a somewhat better price or rate of interest. Considering the magnitude of our present stock of gold, and also the dulness of trade, which tends to limit the creation of mercantile paper requiring discount, it will, of course, be some time before the efflux of gold—or, in other words, the extinction of currency—will exercise any material effect upon the money market, where the surplus appears still to be very large. But it needs no prophet to foretell that a continuance of the process, even at the moderate rate experienced during the past week, would ultimately, in the very nature of things, enable capitalists and holders of money to get a better price for it.

It was of course known that we could not go on accumulating gold for ever, since the mere fact of the rate of interest falling gradually to a point below that current in most of the markets of the Continent would cause houses possessing foreign connexions to endeavour to avail themselves of the more remunerative rates obtainable abroad. Accordingly, in proportion as the value of money here fell the exchanges gradually went to a lower level. They are now at rates at which, though there may not yet be any profit worth mentioning on the exportation of gold as a mere exchange operation, bullion is nevertheless a more advantageous medium of remittance than bills. What it is the more advantageous medium is proved by the very fact that it goes. People don't send gold to Paris to make a loss upon it, or for the pleasure of the operation. Towards the latter end of December the London "short" exchange on Paris was quoted 25.27½ to 25.32½, and all the gold imported remained here. Last Friday's lists quote the exchange 25. 12½ to 25. 17½, and gold goes out. Some reports put it as low as 25. 10 to 25. 15. That decline is quite sufficient to account for the movement now witnessed, without any of the special explanations attempted by a contemporary who has been characteristically unfortunate in his selection of a date for a reduction of the Bank rate of discount to 2 per cent. Neither political considerations nor M. Fould's Budget have had anything to do with the decline which has been going on in the exchanges during the last two months, and which has arisen partly from the relatively lower value of money in this country, as compared with that current abroad, and partly from the fact that trade balances have accrued in favour of the foreigner. There has been no sign hitherto of any of those exceptional paper operations by means of which French financiers, when hard pressed at home, are fond of attracting a temporary supply of money to their relief from this country. It is true that, according to a *Gazette* return published a few days ago, we sent to France in the course of the year 1861 as much as 8,903,172*l.* in goods and commodities of various kinds, against 5,249,980*l.* in 1860, showing an excess of 3,653,192*l.*, of which 953,171*l.* seems to have arisen on corn alone. But our trade with France has not been one sided. If, under the new Treaty, she has taken an increased amount of our goods, we have helped to adjust the balance by increasing our imports of hers, as any one may see for himself by merely strolling along the thoroughfares of the metropolis and noticing the vast variety of articles which, from their elegance of design and delicacy of finish, claim a French origin. The *Gazette* has somewhat eagerly anticipated the lagging monthly Board of Trade returns, by telling us what the year's exports to France have been, but it does not say what the imports from France have been, so that the means of comparison are wanting. After all, the exchanges are the best barometer.

The great advance which bank share property has latterly made in public estimation does not seem to have met with the attention it deserves. Our banks perform so influential a part in the economy of commerce that it is very important they should be confided in and recognised as worthy of implicit trust. A gratifying proof of public confidence has been afforded during the last few months in a constant and very eager demand on the part of investors for the shares in all the more important establishments, particularly the metropolitan properly so called. The demand has been uniformly in excess of the supply, and the rise in the market value of this kind of property has been far greater than most persons imagine. Below is given a comparative statement of the prices of the shares in some of the principal banks now and at this date last year:

Amount of Share	Name.	Paid per share.	Present price.	Price at this date last year.
100	Agra and United Ser. (Lim.)	50	26	28
40	Australasia	all	64	66
25	Bank of Egypt	all	21½	22½
100	Bank of London	all	75	77
100	City	all	50	84
20	English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered	all	18½	19 xd
20	London Chartered Bank of Australia	all	25¼	26
50	London and County	20	41	43
50	London Joint-Stock	10	35	36 xd
100	London and Westminster	20	74	76
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	54	55
20	Ottoman Bank	all	18½	19½
25	Union of Australia	all	40	41
50	Union of London	12	30	31

Of the banks mentioned in the above, it will be seen that in only a single instance—the Bank of Australasia—has the price declined. All the others have risen, and in the case of most of the establishments which confine themselves strictly to English banking business the difference is very great. The London and County, London Joint Stock, and Union Bank of London, all exhibit a considerable advance, but the rise in City Bank shares is no less than 15*l.*; and in London and Westminster 13*l.* The most rapid movement of all, however, has been in those of the Bank of London, which stand now at 75 to 77, against 51 to 53 last year, being a difference of no less than 24*l.* a share. The sum paid per share in this instance being 50*l.*, it may be said that, in point of market value, the Bank of London is esteemed to be better than it was at this time last year by a sum equal to one-half of the paid up capital. The rise represents nearly 150,000*l.* London and Westminster Bank Shares are now at a *premium* of 55*l.* on 20*l.* paid; London and County at a premium of 22*l.* on 20*l.* paid; London Joint Stock at a premium of 25*l.* on 10*l.* paid, and City Bank at a premium of 35*l.* on 50*l.* paid. These facts testify amply enough to the exceedingly profitable character of the very useful functions discharged by the London joint-stock banks. All the existing establishments have long ago passed the point at which there were real difficulties and dangers to contend against. Their position and business are now recognised and established; their connexions grow even faster than does the trade of the country, with which they are indissolubly bound up; and they have a wide and assured field of success before them. The high position accorded within the last two years to the Bank of London, the youngest of the banks in operation, is perhaps the most significant fact of all. We cannot wonder that new competitors seek to enter so promising a field. Indeed, were not the public alive to the wide difference between merely forming a bank and acquiring a large and paying business (which cannot be attained without great time and pains), there would almost be room to apprehend a bank mania.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Mar. 6	Ottawa (s)	Wright	Hongkong 15 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Mar. 6	Rathenah (s)	Parker	Singapore & Hongkong.
	Wide Awake	Swanson	Calcutta.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

For steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, for Surat.—60 natives.

Port Clearance.

The ship *Tropic Bird*, J. Dawson, bound to Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Calcutta.

Ship *Hamoody*.—4,155 bags Rice, 393 bags Sugar, 1,089 packages Gunnies, 2 packages Utter, 10 numbers Chairs, 5 boxes Books, 1 Jar Flower Oil, 15 boxes Cardamoms, 16 kegs Geôrnceo, 12 bags Long Pepper, 18 Jars Preserves, 2 bundles Copper Plates, 3 packages Piece Goods, 10 bundles Copperware, 9 kegs Tobacco, 1 box Cigars, 2 boxes Medicine, 4 bundles Glasses, 1 bundle Reed, 18 bottles Punch, 2 boxes Sundries.

From Glasgow.

Ship *Silver Eagle*.—200 cases Geneva, 337 casks Copperas, 897 cases Wine, 41 packages Sand, 33 cases Wine and Brandy, 1,955 casks Beer, 6 boxes Branch Pipes, 197 packages Glassware, 1 box Carriage, 39,762 packages Railway Chairs, 25 bales Yarn, 6 packages Sundries.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Clifton Belle*.—1,525 tons Coals.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Thursday, 6th March 1862.

Seafield.—1,051 pieces E. Teeth, 107 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Jayasingbhoy Huttaysing; 58 cases Dry Ginger, 62 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs., Chuttoorbooz Kupoorchund; 109 packages Coffee, 125 cwt., Bhimjee Nursee.

Cheadon.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Robroy.—760 bundles Coir Yarn, 201 cwt., Jairam Visram; 5 packages Cow Leather, 24 corges, Najurally Sumsoodin.

Star of India.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Gangjee Murpuit; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Combier Son and Co.; 359 pieces E. Teeth, 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs., Shariff Durvesh.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 185 cwt. Mooljee Morarjee.

Cameronian.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerdas Khetsey.

Bosphorus.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khuttow Khimjee.

Red Jacket.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Brown Clouch and Co.; 300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Feronia.—65 bales Cotton, 227 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and Co.

Chance.—1,200 bags Linseed, 1,800 cwt., Morarjee Pudhumsey.

Margaret.—287 bags Sursee Seed, 500½ cwt., Bewjee Mackanee.

Black Eagle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., 50 bales Wool, Bhimjee Geerdhur.

Queen of the Seas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Tarachund Sittaram; 250 bundles Gall, 125 cwt., Bewjee Mackanee.

Fortune.—500 bales Cotton, 550 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 685 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Nursey Mowjee.

Gertrude.—50 bales Cotton, 150 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatow Khimjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., W. Byramjee.

Richard Cobden.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.

Beaconlen.—14 hhds. and 2 quarter Casks Tallow, 644 cwt., Amal Dulla.

Sebastopol.—7 bales Wool, 21 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luxmidass Hursee Mornington.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., S. and N. Nowrojee.

Duke of Wellington.—240 bags Country Galls, 300 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Beechworth.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee; 800 small bags Linseed, 400 cwt., Combier Son and Co.

Crescent City.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.; 1 half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Manzanar.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jeatha Ludhany.

Rubin.—1 half bale Cotton, 1¼ cwt., Cursetjee Sorabjee.

Glendower—60 bales Wool, 158 cwt., Bhimjee Girdher.

For Clyde.

Broomielaw.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Pettamber Thackersy.

For Havre.

Bengali.—600 bags Jingellyseed, 900 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Galle.

Steamer *Madras*.—1 box old Clothes, W. Turner.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

459	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushaid	... Bombay.
800	Assaya, 10 (paddle), Adams	... England.
294	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Aden Commission.
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Persian Gulf.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... Bombay.
499	Clermah, 2 (paddle), Walton	... Persian Gulf.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Dickson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Andaman Islands.
205	Cursetjee, (flat) shaw	... River Indus.
1322	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Aden (in dock)
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Ethersey, (flat), M'Kerron	... River Indus.
225	Falkland, 6 (survey ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson	... Calcutta.
810	Feroze, 2 (paddle), Mackenzie	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
410	Guide, 6 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 3 (paddle), Tickle	... Scinde.
492	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddywarry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James	... Adaman Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton	... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
107	Maria, (schooner)	... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schoonr),	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... Persian Gulf.
810	Oitana, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
1240	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Foulerton	... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
385	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
930	Semiramis, 2 (paddle), Worley	... Zanzibar.
810	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
735	Tigris, 2 (paddle), Dyer	... Persian Gulf.
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty	... Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[s. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co.	
989	Gibson Craig, Smith—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 15)
829	Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 31)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, A. H. Huschke &

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 5 o'clock P. M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After Packet.

POSTAGE.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
" ½ " ..... " 1 "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ..... " 2 "	0 14 0	.....
" 1 " ..... " 1 "	1 0 0	" 0 8 0
" 2 " ..... " 3 "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "EMBU," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th March at 6 o'clock P. M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th March.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Mails for Sidney and Australia per steamer "MADRAS," will be closed on TUESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Letters, &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland postage.

SIND MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

KURRACHEE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF per steamer "BERENICE," will be closed 48 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE Committee of Directors will receive up to noon of MONDAY next the 10th instant, Sealed Tenders for the supply of (900) Six Hundred Bolts of CANVAS, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in equal proportion, as also of (2,000) Two Thousand Gallons of BOILED LINSEED OIL.

The Tenders should specify the price of the Canvas per yard, and samples of both articles should be forwarded to the Company's Storekeeper, Byculla.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Byculla, Railway Office, 6th March 1862.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 6th March 1862.

Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kurrum, Kidwary.
Zurkhan.
Joseph Ruhaman Lookoor.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RAGHOO AND BAWA declined.
AN ADVISER.—Being a communication on personal matters, the advice is rejected.

THE Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Feb.	CEYLON	27 Feb
FRANCE	5 Feb.	CHINA	15 Feb
MALTA	27 Feb.	SINGAPORE	22 Feb
ALEXANDRIA	19 Feb.	PENANG	24 Feb
SUEZ	12 Feb.	CALCUTTA	26 Feb
ADEN	19 Feb.	MADRAS	1 Mar
MAURITIUS	14 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES	1 Mar
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	26 Feb
AUSTRALIA	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB	26 Jan
BANGALORE	27 Feb.	RANGOON	3 Feb

WE received yesterday papers from Calcutta of the 26th ultimo, from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 1st instant, and Poona of Wednesday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette, via Galle).

LONDON, *Eleventh February.*

American News to thirtieth January.

Expedition arrived at Hatteras safe; but one steamer, the *City of New York*, totally lost.

Congress authorises President to seize Railways and Telegraphs.

Money voted for Massachusetts coast defences.

No other American news.

The French Loan being negociated here, has been cancelled.

Mr. Norman of Home Circuit appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta

Cotton this day better market. Prices firm.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO 10th FEB.

GALLE, *6th March* 10 A. M.

Arrived Steamer *Nubia* from Suez 19th and Aden 25th February.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 10th February.

Parliament was opened by Commission on the sixth of February. The Opposition in both Houses expresses their approval of the conduct of the administration in reference to America.

Colonel Sykes is to ask in the House of Commons tonight (February tenth) whether it is true that the memorials of the officers of the Madras Army to the Secretary of State are not to be transmitted in full, and is also to move for documents in reference to the Amalgamation General Order of the Governor General.

The report of a considerable victory gained by the Federals in Kentucky has been confirmed.

The Northern Journals affirm that secession has now been crushed in that State.

The army of the Potomac has been prevented by heavy rains from advancing.

A project for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State is to be submittted to the Federal Congress.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has left England for Trieste on his way to the East.

A large public meeting was held at Manchester on the fourth of February on the subject of the Indian import duties.

The French Government are reported to have obtained a loan of four million pounds from the London Bankers at equal to six per cent interest.

The *Nashville* Confederate ship has effected its escape from Southampton waters. The *Tuscorara* Federal war ship sailed upwards of sixty hours afterwards.

The *Sumpter* Confederate ship has left Gibralter at the request of the English authorities.

The formal orders have now been issued taking off the prohibition enforced by the recent proclamation on the exportation or carriage coast-wise of gunpowder, arms, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war.

The text of the treaty for the marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse has been published.

OBITUARY.—*In H. M.'s Indian Service.* Joseph Reid, Esq. late Bengal Civil Service; Lieut. F. R. Croly, retired list, Bengal Army; Major G. H. Bellasis, retired list, Bombay Army. *Miscellaneous* :—Lieut. General Taylor, Major General Sir Thomas Haste Franks, Martiney De La Rosa.

COMMERCIAL.

Latest Calcutta Letters, January fourth.

Consols, ninety-two and seven-eighths.

Enfaced Paper Five per Cent. one hundred one and half.

Bank Discount unaltered; market firmer.

Bullion in Bank under sixteen millions.

Reserves of Notes nine millions.

Bar Silver sixty-one pence three farthings.

Specie for Calcutta thirty-nine; Madras six; China twenty-three thousand.

Sugar drooping.

Rice again lower, large business.

Saltpetre fair business former prices.

Linseed about one shilling lower closing steadier.

Rape firm.

Silk steady sales and prices.

Corahs medium qualities saleable.

Jute considerable sales unaltered prices.

Hides declined nearly a half penny.

Lacdye quiet.

Shellac advanced five shillings.

Safflower fully supported.

Castor unaltered.

Cutch dull.

Wheat languid.

Cotton, American, one-eighth lower; East Indian dearer.

Yarn firm with some eastern demand.

Shirtings held at full rates.

Arrivals from Calcutta—*Longfellow, John Porter.*

THE Honorable Thomas Pycroft has been appointed Provisional Member of the Madras Council, in room of Mr. Morehead, about to retire from the service.

H. M.'s Steamer *Feroze*, from Galle, with Lord Elgin and suite on board, anchored at Madras yesterday at 5.

DR. ARBUCKLE, Civil and Police Surgeon at Bombay, has been allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate; and Dr. White, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, for six months.

MR. MICHAEL SCOTT, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., and Mr. T. F. Gray, of Messrs. Gray & Co., have been appointed members of the Income Tax Commission, vice Messrs. R. Strong and W. F. Hunter, resigned.

HAVING yesterday drawn attention to the misfortunes of Undelivered Electric Telegraph Messages to his Highness of Savanoor and others, we may as well inform those whom it may concern, that the Department do not undertake to deliver Messages to addresses which are more than six miles distant from the Office. This it appears is how his Highness's message fell short of its destination.

THE appointment of Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Poona, is abolished; and from the 1st of May next a medical officer will be appointed Cantonment Surgeon, who will have medical charge of Staff and Details.

MR. EDWARD I. HOWARD, Director of Public Instruction, has applied for three months privilege leave of absence to proceed to Europe. Mr. Coke, Educational Inspector, will take charge of Mr. Howard's Office during that gentleman's absence.

THE Bombay Association and the native community at large have prepared an Address to be presented to Lord Canning, and resolved moreover to request His Lordship to sit for a Bust to be placed in a conspicuous part of Bombay. For this purpose a subscription has been raised. The Address will be forwarded to Calcutta by this evening's post.

WE have been requested by the Committee of the Bombay Harbour Mission to intimate the arrival of their appointed agent, the Rev. David Williamson, who will commence his labors on board the Floating Chapel on Lord's Day, the 9th March, on which occasion the Rev. Geo. Bowen and a Deputation from the Committee, will introduce him to the congregation.

A Collection will be made at the close of the services in behalf of the Funds of the Society.

THE *Englishman*, of the 26th ultimo has the following relative to the License Act being repealed :—"In the Legislative Council of the Governor General this morning, a Bill to repeal the Licence Tax was proposed by Mr. Laing, carried through its various preliminary stages, and passed after explanation both from the Hon'ble Member himself and His Excellency the Viceroy."

THE health of the town has again declined during the past week. The official mortuary report for this period shews the number of deaths to have been 362, being 14 higher than the previous week, and 36 above the average of the past ten years. There have been more deaths from cholera during this than during the previous week, being 96 casualties from that epidemic. The deaths from fever were slightly higher, being 148, and from small pox there were 3. From diseases of the nervous, vascular, respiratory, alimentary, sexual and locomotive systems, there have been deaths 18, 1, 27, 39, 2 and one respectively. There were 21 deaths from cachexy and debility, 2 from dropsy and 2 from leprosy. There was one casualty from accident and violence, and one from other and unknown cause; besides 6 still born births. In order of caste the deaths may be classed as follows :—Hindoos 224, Mahomedans 91, Parsees 22, Jews 2, Native-Christians 13, Indo European 1, Europeans 4, Negro Africans 4 and other and unkown race one.

THE writer of "An Essay, dedicated to Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire," and entitled "Hints on Parsee Education, Present and Future," has done a good service to the cause of native education. His views are sound, and we trust that they will be adopted by the Parsees. We say the Parsees, not only because the essay has been written expressly for them; but because in our opinion they are especially in need of the "Hints;" which was probably also the opinion of the essayist. The views of the writer are such as we have always inculcated with the exception perhaps of those relating to the importance of the sciences as a means of education. The essayist has probably never studied the sciences, which, like the "profanum vulgus," he calls the "ologies;" certainly he is not a scientific man, and has no taste for science, even if he does not positively dislike it. We do not feel at all disposed to quarrel with him on this account, nor even to stop at present to vindicate our own views. The essay is an excellent and very practical one, and well calculated to do a great deal of good to those for whom it was especially written. So far as we understand the views of the Director of Public Instruction, we think they are expressed in this essay, with the exception of those on science, on which point we do not remember at present to have seen any statement of the Director's views. We have always considered the Director's views on education thoroughly sound, and have always approved of the system and plan by which he seeks to give them effect. It is for this reason that we have said the Parsees are especially in need of these "Hints." They have taken up prejudices against the present educational régime and system; and these "Hints" are well calculated to disabuse their minds of them. It is to be hoped that they will produce this desirable result; for these prejudices stand in the way of the educational progress of the Parsees, and thus cause them irreparable loss.

The essayist very properly guards the Parsees in the outset against "the error of excess in early teaching." His information on the prevalence of this error in the Parsee community is perfectly correct, and his strong condemnation of it perfectly just. We have known Parsee boys, and very young boys too, sent to a private school in the early morning, say from seven to nine o'clock; then to a public school from ten to four o'clock; and again to a private school from five to seven o'clock. The little fellows were, of course, physically and mentally feeble, because physically and mentally exhausted. "All this," as the essayist says, "though well-meant, is very foolish and *very cruel*. Such indiscreet conduct is indeed a crime on the part of parents, which will certainly be paid for by the child in an imbecile manhood and a premature old age." Education consists in unfolding the powers and capacities, and in making the subjects of it well-proportioned, vigorous and excellent in all respects. It may be considered in its various departments, each having its foundation in some distinct department of our nature. These departments, however, are not entirely distinct and independent, each of the other,—they rather advance together, and each has its influence on every other. Education is the development of all that we are. We are physical as well as intellectual and moral beings; and in the natural order the physical comes first. Accustomed as men are to associate education with the mind and heart, although some seldom or ever think even of the latter in connection with education, it may seem to them singular that the body should be mentioned as the first object of its attention. This, however, is according to nature. The author of our being has given us the body as the residence and the servant of the soul, as the mediator between it and the external world, as that which after undergoing some extraordinary change will be worn by us for ever. Every vein He designed as a channel of comfort, every sense as an inlet of joy, every nerve as a minister of delight. And he intended that by having sound and healthful bodies, we might also have sound and healthful minds. The latter, however, can hardly be expected, except in the former, any more than the jewel can be safe in its case, when that case is broken and crushed about it. Would that we could impress it upon all, never to be forgotten, that physical health is not only the highest duty, but that it is the first and one of the most important parts of education. Well has it been said that "if the mind which rules the body, ever so far forgets itself as to neglect and trample on its slave, that slave never forgets nor forgives the injury; but at some time will rise in fearful retribution, to smite and sting its oppressor." It has also been well said that "it is hard to cultivate the mind and soul, if the body which contains them is in anguish and in ruins." A sound mind in a sound body—if the former be the glory of the latter, the latter is indispensable to the former. We do trust that the Parsees will take the "Hints" that have been given them on this subject by the essayist. His remarks on gymnastics are admirable, "they do not sufficiently amuse and interest the mind: they are not spontaneous and natural, but a sort of fresh lesson out of school hours: they do not exercise or develope a man's nerves and courage." All these disadvantages eminently attach to gymnastics as practised in Bombay. To the "manly games and sports" which the essayist specifies as "infinitely better than the most perfect system of gymnastics for boys and young men," we wish he had added fencing,—and shall we venture to add Boxing ?—a splendid exercise in many respects. After dwelling on the physical education, the essayist guards himself against being supposed by his readers to be "preaching a doctrine of indulgence, or to expect an idle boy to turn out a wise or able man." We consider, and our opinion on this subject has been formed after much observation of what Parsee boys are capable of, that the essayist is right in the number of hours daily which he prescribes for strenuous work. After eight years old a boy may be kept at work four or five hours a day, and after twelve years old for six or seven hours a day, one day *at least* in every seven being an entire holiday. Now, this amount of time is the very utmost which Parsee boys are capable of studying to any advantage: every hour beyond this will do them much more harm than good. That is to say, if they really study. "Work ought to be as strongly as possible distinguished from play," says the essayist. "A boy's work ought to be such as to call out all his faculties in the most natural way." We have seen a great many Parsee boys and youth in school and out of school; and we cannot really say that we ever saw one study. We have seen them "learning lessons," and have endeavored to show them that they were not studying as they supposed, that they were not *thinking out* the meaning of what they were trying to commit to memory; but we cannot now remember that we ever saw a Parsee boy study. Indeed when they are taught to study, rather than merely to commit to memory, their parents think that they do nothing, that their time is wasted. We trust that the following apophthegm of the essayist will be understood by the Parsees :—"A boy ought to be made not learned, but able to learn." These few words express the whole object of school training. We shall return to this subject to notice the essayist's programme of study. Meanwhile, we shall only add, that if the essayist is not the Director of Public Instruction (for the essay is published anonymously), we trust he will succeed the present Director.

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ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAILS.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Ottawa*, Captain Wright, with mails from Hongkong 15th, Singapore 22nd, Penang 24th February, and Galle 2nd instant, arrived here last evening.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Dimier and child; Mr. R. Thorburn; Dr. Maron; Mr. McGill; Major Stewart; Mrs. Hodson and infant; Mr. Pettigrew; Captain and Mrs. Taylor; Dr. H. Miller; the Hon'ble R. Marsham; Mr. Shand; Mrs. Shand; 5 children and 2 servants; 7 Rank and File.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, Feb. 15.)

The London Mail of December 26th, due here on 9th instant, has not yet arrived; but a steamer belonging to one of the private firms here has reported its arrival at Singapore.

The past fortnight has not materially altered the complexion of affairs in China or Japan, though one or two events of considerable significance fall to be recorded.

From Japan, an Embassy has been despatched to England and the other Treaty Powers on the Continent of Europe. The Ambassadors are men of rank, and are accompanied by one of the Consular Student-interpreters. The *Japan Herald* gives the names of three principal members of this embassy, as follows :—One Chief Minister, Take-no Ootchi Shimodzuke no Kami: One Second Minister, Matsudaira Iwami-no Kami: One Chief Ometski, Kiogok Noto-no Kami, who acts as Secretary of Legation; the suite consists of thirty-two officers and servants. The accommodations on board H. M. S. *Odin* which have been prepared for this Japanese Embassy are very complete. The following route has been given as in contemplation at present :—Singapore, Galle, Aden, and Suez, where the Embassy will disembark; and, after spending about a week in Egypt, they will be received by another British man-of-war at Alexandria, whence they will proceed to Marseilles, touching at Malta on their voyage; they will then, it is believed, proceed to Paris and spend a few weeks there, reaching London in time for the opening of the Great Exhibition on the first of May. The Embassy will also visit the Courts of Holland, Prussia, Russia, and Portugal, besides making the tour of Europe generally; for which purpose they have taken with them letters of credit on a great number of continental banking-houses. An official difficulty, of consequence only as shewing the manner in which the Japanese wish to limit our movements, occurred at Yokuhama recently. A procession of great officials with their respective retinues, were journeying to Yedo about the beginning of last month, and application was made to the various Ministers to *forbid* Foreigners to traverse the road on the first two days; we are informed that the French Minister ordered, and the British Minister requested, the residents under their jurisdiction to attend to this application, and avoid appearing on the road at the time mentioned. Meantime the Japanese shut the gates leading from the foreign settlement, upon which Mr. Alcock warned the Governor of Yokuhama, and threatened to land a force in order to raze the barriers to the ground; the Governor stated that the gates were not closed by his authority A fire in Yedo has destroyed two or three streets, and entirely consumed the palace of the Prince of Satsuma. There is a rumour that Mr. Alcock will return to England soon, in which case, we suppose, Dr. Winchester will take the position of Plenipotentiary.

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Local News.

PROGRAMME of music to be played on the Esplanade, by the Band of the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., this evening :—

MARCH, ...	*Kuhner.*
POLKA, " Unermudlichen"	*Bergmann.*
SELECTION, " Martha"	*Flotow.*
WALTZ, " Satanella"	*Laurent.*
QUADRILLE, " Zurich"	*D'Albert.*
GALOP, " Politechnicker"	*Kuhner.*

ACCEPTED :—We have good authority for stating that Mr. J. P. Grant, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Bombay. Judging by the tone the Bombay Press adpoted throughout the great Indigo business, we suppose Duckland will rejoice. We offer our congratulations on the occasion.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 1.

IT IS STATED THAT THE MANCHESTER REQUISITION for a meeting to obtain a repeal of the Indian protective duties of 10 per cent. on cotton goods and 5 per cent. on yarns has been most influentially signed. The fact that Manchester for two or three years has submitted to the reversal of every principle of free trade in the imposition of these duties without anything much beyond a nominal protest, and also that the platform orators who claim to be the especial friends of the operative classes have scarcely thought the subject worthy of notice, has been among the most remarkable instances of popular inconsistency.—*City Article of Times, January* 24.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statment gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

5th March 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.	Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	Time Intervals. M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	1	34	P.	19	N. W. P.
		Min.	...	43	S.	26	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...	
		Min.	...	...	...	...	
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	86	P.	P.	52	N. W. C.
		Min.	10	22	P.	19	N. W. C.
From 12 till 24 hours.	Calcutta.....	Max.	5	12	P.	14	N. W. P.
		Min.	1	58	P.	43	N. W. P.
	Madras	Max.	3	5	P.	17	W. C.
		Min.	...	40	P.	11	W. C.
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	3	47	P.	48	N. W. C.
		Min.	...	53	P.	16	N. W. C.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI :—

Gungajee Jeewajee, Sittaram Hurry, and Bujee Naiquin, the first is a toddy seller, the second a firewood seller, and the third a prostitute; date of petition filed, 19th February 1862.

Govindrao Apajee, unemployed; Lawrence Smith, a stevedore; date of petitions filed, 21st February 1861.

Wisswanath Hurrichunder, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co.; date of petition filed, 22nd February 1862.

Dossa Walla, and Raymoo Dossa, dealers in vegetables, &c.; date of petition filed, 25th February 1862.

Dutoo Parpia, an ironmonger; date of petition filed, 28th February 1862.

Aga Mahomed Saduck Sheerazee, a merchant and a printer; Madhowrao Wisswanathjee, an English writer; Mullaee Ahmed Dolla, Halleemabaee his wife, and Mullaeen Subilbaee, the first is a tindal, and the second and third are cooks; date of petitions filed, 1st March 1862.

Jadowjee Soonderjee, a broker; Helial Moosajee, an English writer; Thucker Gocul Morarjee, unemployed; Amna woman, Janub woman, Jahara woman, and Ahmed Ali, the first three are courtezans, and the latter unemployed; Meeya Mahomed Moozoom bin Moolum Ally, unemployed; Damodhur Dewjee, unemployed; date of petitions filed, 3rd March 1862.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for Hearing the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Meeya Mahomed Moozoom bin Moolum Ally, Damodhur Dewjee, and Lawrence Smith,—3rd Monday in March instant, at 11 o'clock.

Ramjee Govind Jadhow Ghoobday, Dossa Walla and Raymoo Dossa, Thucker Jadowjee Soonderj

HINTS ON PARSEE EDUCATION, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

AN ESSAY DEDICATED TO COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, ESQ.

1. Of all the various races and populations of India the Parsee people stand first in the opinion of the English. This pre-eminence is due to their energetic spirit and the rapid start which they have made in the path of civilization. What the Parsees will attain to in the future; whether they will become a cultivated as well as a rich community; whether they will return their attention to politics and gain a real influence in the administration of affairs; whether in short they will furnish part of that great *desideratum* for India, a "native aristocracy"—all this is an interesting problem. We may safely say however that the solution of this problem depends on the direction and character of Parsee education, taking "education" in its widest import to denote all the various means employed to develope the powers both of the body and the mind.

2. Already the attempts made by the Parsee community in Bombay to carry out the principles of European education have met with a certain amount of practical success. As public instances of the zeal which has been shown, we may refer to the foundation of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's *Benevolent Institution*; to the Establishment of the "Fort Proprietary School," (the shares of which are now at a premium); and to the liberality with which the operations of the "Parsee Girls' School Committee" have been supported. And it would be easy to point out instances in private families where the same zeal for education has caused parents to press their children on even to an immoderate amount of study.

3. According to the old saying, "zeal always requires to be tempered with discretion," and it is no wonder that the Parsees in their first efforts to promote amongst themselves a novel method of education should have fallen into those errors of excess and impatience which are only too common both in England and America. In the hope of saying something useful, we shall offer a few remarks on this and other points, as we feel ourselves in the position of lookers-on at the game, and we may perhaps notice things not observed by the players.

4. The Parsees then ought with a view to the welfare of their children carefully to guard against the error of excess in early teaching. We are informed that it is now a common thing among them for little children 5 or 6 years old to be kept at their books from the time when they rise in the morning to the last minute before going to bed. We hear that schoolboys out of their school hours are set to fresh tasks under the eyes of private tutors, so that in the evening when their fathers go off, perhaps into the country, for pleasure and relaxation, these unfortunate victims are still held to the educational grind-stone. All this, though well-meant, is very foolish and very cruel. Such indiscreet conduct is indeed a crime on the part of parents, which will certainly be paid for by the child in an imbecile manhood and a premature old age.

5. The laws which nature has laid down for man's mental and physical being cannot be violated with impunity. The effects of over-education in early life are certain and well-known. Stupidity is perhaps the least of the evils that are produced by it. College and school teachers constantly meet instances where such over-education has been followed by utter inability at the age of 16 or 18, to acquire fresh knowledge, or even to use that already acquired. Often from the same cause the countenance and form of a man of 20 are such as would be proper in a boy of 10. Often still worse things follow:—epilepsy and acute diseases, well known to physicians as resulting from overwork of the brain and nervous system, often render impossible both the employment and the enjoyment of life. Every one knows that if we put a growing colt to hard work, he will be apoilt for ever. Why should a boy in this respect be different from a horse?

6. Our friends then, in their imprudent haste, will certainly lose altogether the object at which they aim. The object is to make their sons clever and useful men. But the present system of over-education, so far from accomplishing this end, will certainly tend to make the next generation both weak in body and dull in mind. The mind is not a warehouse to have bales of knowledge heaped into it. It is rather like a living being to be kept in health and strength by wise practices. The real object of education is to make the mind fresh and vigorous, and for the loss of freshness no acquirements can compensate. Childhood ought to be joyful and not subjected to drudgery. Nothing like hard application should commence before a boy is 8 years old. Even after that period his studies should be plentifully diversified with play and exercise. A boy ought to be made not learned, but able to learn.

7. We are glad to hear that the Parsees have been giving their attention lately to the theory of gymnastics. In this they are following the example of the ancient Greeks, the most intellectual nation of antiquity, and the nation which of all the world has devoted most thought to the idea of a liberal education. It must be remembered however that the gymnastics of the Greeks did not consist in twisting the body over a pole, but in running, wrestling, leaping, pitching the quoit, and the like. It must be remembered also that gymnastics, however good in themselves, have certain disadvantages attached to them, of which the chief are—first, that they do not sufficiently amuse and interest the mind; secondly, that they are not spontaneous and natural, but a sort of fresh lesson out of school hours; thirdly, that unless they consist to a large degree in wrestling and boxing (which would not be desirable) they do not exercise or develope a man's nerves and courage. To us it appears that games and sport (shikar) are infinitely better than the most perfect system of gymnastics for boys and young men. A healthy boy secretly longs all through his school hours to be at his games again, and the heart of a healthy youth bounds at the idea of rapid riding, or of following wild animals with his gun through woods or mountains. Such pastimes not only strengthen the body, but also refresh the mind and prepare it for renewed exertions. The Romans, though more manly and martial than the Greeks, had but little taste for gymnastics. And it may be observed that among European nations the Germans and the French are good hands at gymnastics, but poor sportsmen. The English, on the other hand, to a great extent, neglect gymnastics, while they are passionately devoted to all manly games and sports. We would not have the Parsees under-value gymnastics, but neither should they consider them to be "the one thing needful." A great advantage to be derived from the establishment of boarding schools is that boys will not be allowed (if the master is efficient) to spend too many hours over their books, and thus they will be encouraged out of school-hours to refresh their minds and bodies with vigorous and amusing games. We may add, before leaving this part of our subject, that Cricket, the noblest of English games, has been within the last year introduced with success amongst the Parsees, and is already becoming popular with them.

8. It must not be supposed that all this time we are merely preaching a doctrine of indulgence, or that we expect an idle boy to turn out a wise or able man. Nothing valuable in life can be done without "labour, and we are entirely in favour of strenuous work, with this proviso that it be undertaken at the right time. After 8 years old a boy may be kept at work 5 or 5 hours a day, and after 12 years old for 6 or 7 hours a day, one day at least in every seven being an entire holiday. Work however ought to be as strongly as possible distinguished from play. "Work while you work and play while you play" is the best motto for a boy. A boy's work ought to be such as to call out all his faculties in the most natural way. It should consist in the exercise of the memory by learning passages of poetry; and in the *unconscious* exercise of reason in doing sums, following the demonstrations of Euclid, and writing exercises and translations in some classical language.

9. It will be noticed that in the above programme of study we have made no mention of history, geography, chemistry, botany, geology, chronology, and all the other "ologies" and sciences which many theorists on education set great store by. In fact, we hardly consider these subjects parts of *education* at all, or at all events of a boy's education. As acquired by a boy they only amount to *information*, that is to say, they consist of a number of useful facts, but they do not constitute mental training. We have no objection to a few hours in the week being given to some of these subjects; but we wish it fully to be understood that the valuable part of a boy's school-work, is the mental training gained by the study of mathematics and of classical languages.

10. We may be asked then what we mean by "classical languages," and which particular classical languages we would recommend to be studied by the Parsees. Those languages may be called classical which contain great literatures of acknowledged merit. Such are especially the Sanscrit, the Greek, the Latin, the Hebrew, the Persian, and the English. The classical languages have been all dignified by the great writers who have employed them, and their structure and idiom is always worth attentive study. By studying the classical languages, especially Sanscrit, Greek, or Latin, a boy learns the principles of universal grammar, and can afterwards apply them to his own vernacular. The majority of educated Englishmen never learn English grammar at all. It comes to them naturally owing to their having learnt Greek and Latin. In the same way a Parsee should learn Guzerathi grammar by study of the classical languages. A boy who is not vexed in his school-days with a foolish variety of science can very well acquire two classical languages, or the essential elements of them, between his 8th and his 16th year. English ought, with the Parsees, to be certainly one of these two languages: and we think that the choice of the other lies between Latin and Persian. Something may be said in favour of either. Persian would be a most useful acquirement with a view to the East, and Latin with a view to the West. Latin not only gives a deep and grounded knowledge of English, but it also opens a way to the easy acquirement of French, which, when the Parsees extend their travels, will be an important consideration. Persian, on the other hand is a key to Hindustani, and the knowledge of it is a proper accomplishment for a gentleman in the East. Let the Parsees decide for themselves between the rival claims.

11. We have already shown that we are no friends to "cramming." It should be defined however what "cramming" means. It means a forced and unnatural acquirement of knowledge. The word is of course a metaphor taken from the process of feeding. If the stomach be overloaded with substances either of such a kind, or in such quantities, that it cannot digest or assimilate them, no nourishment, but only harm, results to the body. And so it is with learning. If we attempt to overload the memory of a boy with a variety of sciences, he retains nothing but words without a meaning, and his mind is bewildered instead of being nourished. Memory however is strong in boyhood, and in a legitimate way may be most safely cultivated of all the faculties. We have above recommended the practice for boys of learning by heart large portions of classical literature, especially of the best poetry. This practice is widely different from the "cramming" system. If a person has by an effort forced his mind to acquire the classifications of botany, or chemistry, or the dates of all the Kings, Popes, and Caliphs, these acquirements avail him nothing except to repeat like a parrot his lists of words and numbers, unless indeed he commences in a really scientific way to study botany, chemistry, or history, and this is what no boy can do. But if a person has committed to memory the finest passages of Shakespear, or Milton, or Virgil, he cannot fail to have received benefit. As one is refined by associating with gentlemen, so is the whole tone of the mind raised by familiarity with the great thoughts of great classical writers. We need not dwell on the advantages which the same process affords, in the way of an increased knowledge of the idiom and forms of language. These are too obvious to be noticed. Suffice it to say that if any one wishes to write or speak well in any language he should learn by heart the best passages of the authors who have written in it.

12. If our Parsee friends are still in doubt as to what constitutes a good education, we would point them to the university standard. This standard is no arbitrary one, nor is it a mere adherence to the ideas of the past. It is the result of much reflection, and of the experience of many generations. It is an adaptation of the time-honoured system of the great English universities to the peculiar circumstances of the time. We think that the Parsees would do well to look with trustfulness to this standard. We before spoke of the overhaste which they exhibit at the commencement of their children's education. We think that the same spirit prompts them to wish to leave off too early. Impatience at the beginning of the course makes them press their children forward vainly and even grievously; impatience at the end makes them pluck off the fruit before it is ripe, and for the sake of one or two years sooner at the desk, to lose half the advantage of all that they have spent on education. Considering the immense value of the higher kind of intellectual labour in this country, we think their present course a mistaken one. Our counsel then to the Parsees is as follows:—they should as a rule have their boys educated up to the university matriculation standard. This point may be attained by boys of moderate capacity at the age of 16 or 17, if they have not been overworked too early, and if they have been for 5 or 6 years under an efficient school-master. After this point, all who can afford it, or whose sons can obtain a college scholarship, should make them go on to the B. A. degree. There is no excuse for the sons of rich Parsees not presenting themselves for this degree. To have attained it would be a passport to good society both in this country and in England, which, independently of other considerations, would well repay the trouble.

13. We are naturally led to observe, what the Parsees are already conscious of, that European travel will form the best finish to their education. This of course will remain a privilege to the rich, unless indeed public spirit should exhibit itself in the foundation of *travelling fellowships* for the benefit of intelligent but less wealthy young men.

14. We are naturally pleasure that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy proposes sending his sons, as soon as they are old enough, to be educated at one of the great English public schools. This is an example well worth following. Such a course would amongst other things have the result of qualifying young men, so educated, for holding commissions in the English army. We would only advise our friends to beware of private schools in England, and not to be afraid of public schools. Private schools and the establishments of private tutors look very pretty in descriptive advertisements, but in reality with rare exceptions they are inefficient in their teaching, and at them a boy is frequently subjected to a great deal of secret cruelty both from the master and from his school-fellows. Whereas all that is done at the public schools is done under the full notice of the best and wisest people in the land.

15. We shall conclude our few remarks by expressing a hope that they may be found practically useful, and that the gentleman to whom they are dedicated may live to see the good effects among his countrymen of the principles which he himself very widely advocates.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from Mr. Dickens' novel of "Dombey and Son," in which the system of over-education is held up to ridicule:—

"Whenever a young gentleman was taken in hand by Doctor Blimber, he might consider himself sure of a pretty tight squeeze. The Doctor only undertook the charge of ten young gentlemen, but he had, always ready, a supply of learning for a hundred on the lowest estimate; and it was at once the business and delight of his life to gorge the unhappy ten with it.

"In fact, Doctor Blimber's establishment was a great hot-house, in which there was a forcing apparatus incessantly at work. All the boys blew before their time. Mental green-peas were produced at Christmas, and intellectual asparagus all the year round. Mathematical gooseberries (very sour ones too) were common at untimely seasons, and from mere sprouts of bushes, under Doctor Blimber's cultivation. Every description of Greek and Latin vegetable were got off the driest twigs of boys, under the frostiest circumstances. Nature was of no consequence at all. No matter what a young gentleman was intended to bear, Doctor Blimber made him bear to pattern, somehow or other.

"This was all very pleasant and ingenious, but the system of forcing was attended with its usual disadvantage. There was not the righ taste about the premature productions, and they didn't keep well. Moreover, one young gentleman, with a swollen nose and an excessively large head (the oldest of the ten who had "gone through" everything), suddenly left off blowing one day, and remained in the establishment a mere stalk. And people did say that the Doctor had rather overdone it with young Toots, and that when he began to have whiskers he left off having brains.

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"As to Mr. Feeder, B. A., Doctor Blimber's assistant, he was a kind of human-barrel-organ, with a list of tunes at which he was continually working, over and over again, without any variation. He might have been fitted up with a change of barrels, perhaps, in early life, if his destiny had been favourable; but it had not been; and he had only one with which in a monotonous round, it was his occupation to bewilder the young ideas of Doctor Blimber's young gentlemen. The young gentlemen were prematurely full of carking anxieties. They knew no rest from the pursuit of stoney-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages, and ghosts of exercises that appeared to them in their dreams.

"Under the forcing system, a young gentleman usually took leave of his spirits in three weeks. He had all the cares of the world on his head in three months. He conceived bitter sentiments against his parents or guardians, in four; he was an old misanthrope in five; envied Quintius Curtius that blessed refuge in the earth, in six; and at the end of the first twelve-month had arrived at the conclusion, from which he never afterwards departed, that all the fancies of the poets, and lessons of the sages, were a mere collection of words and grammar, and had no other meaning in the world.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.
Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

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Apply to MR. JOHNSTONE on the premises.

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W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, Esq., Secretary.

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comprising every necessary article for the Mess, and Family Table.

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Suspension Bridge.	American Falls.
From foot of Biddle Stairs.	Point View Summer.
Ice Cave behind Horse Shoe Falls.	Ship *Canada* at Sea.
	Ice Bridge and Falls.

PAPER SLIDES.

Quebec City.	Table Rock from the Falls
From Lunar Island.	Underneath Goat Island.
Lunar Island from Goat Island.	Below Table Rock.
From Point View.	Table Rock and Falls.
From Tarupin Tower.	Horse Shoe Falls.
Lunar Island Bridge.	Tarupin Tower.
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HERBERT & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay—have just opened out a number of these highly esteemed, and useful Articles. Drawings and Testimonials will be sent any where throughout India upon receipt of a stamped envelope addressed.

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS.

The Hydrostatic Percolator extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee hence *no waste* and the *enormous saving.*

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of tea and coffee to a numerous circle of friends: but with two hydrostatic percolators on the table, one for tea, the other for coffee, it is a pleasure, as the percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion every seven minutes, and all the cups of coffee and tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *hydrostatic percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *breakfast* or *tea table.*

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The Hydrostatic Percolator gives the best results when applied to making infusions of vegetable substances, such as Chamomile, Orange Peel, Calumba, Cascarilla, Casparia, Gentian, Hops, Rhubarb, Senna, Valerian, Horse-Radish, Buchu, Cloves, Cinchona, Digitalis, Kramerire, Quassia, Roses, Serpentaria, &c.

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SIGNAL CALL for the Table, ornamental foot, and covered with silk	4	0
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DITTO for Walls or Doors	8	0
DITTO with 9 feet of covered tubing	10	0
DITTO 12 feet do	12	0
Lengths of spare tubing each 33 feet, blue or green, at per foot	1	8

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Japanned Tin Letter Cages for office or home use, 2 Divisions marked Post and Delivery	3 8
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SUNDRIES.

BRISTOL BOARDS, imperial, 6 sheet, per sheet	2 4
LONDON BOARDS, royal, 4 sheet, per sheet	1 4
PORCUPINE QUILLS, leather covered frames of sizes...Rs. 2-8, 3,	3 8
OPTICAL SQUARES	10 0
GREAVE'S POCKET LETTER BALANCE, German Silver, marked English and Indian weights, and enclosed in leather case	4 8
MORDAN'S QUILL NIBS in boxes of 50	1 8
DRAWING PENS, best electrum ivory handles	4 0
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BINOCULAR TELESCOPES, Japanned black, 26 lines metal eye pieces, in leather sling case	64 0
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THE SAME, 12 inches	125 0
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